NABBED THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Cuban Expedition That Came to Grief KINOSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 8.-As THE SUN has already been advised by cable, a fillbustering exsedition, with arms and ammunition for Cuba, was captured at Apotta Bay by the customs authorities of this island on Monday evening. Dec. 7. Seffor Lapza, a well-known Cuban ravo lutionist, was in command of the party, and he, with eight of his accomplices, have been appreended on a warrant charging them with s breach of the Foreign Enlistment act. They have been lodged in the Falmouth District Prisen, and the case will come up for hearing early in January. Capt. Miller of the racing sloop Maggle has also been arrested on the same charge, it being alleged that the Maggie was chartered to convey the expedition to the Cuban

chartered to convey the expedition to the Cuban coast.

It has been known in Cuban circles for some time past that an expedition of the kind would be attempted, and during the past few weeks secret stores of arms and ammunition and dynamite have been collected in Kingston for the purpose. The expedition was unauthorized by the Cuban Junta here, with whom Señor Lanza has been for some time past in open antagonism, owing, he alleges, to their cowardice and inactivity. The material was conveyed to the north side of the island in covered carts, and was stowed on the beach to await the arrival of the vessel. The customs authorities allege that the Maggie lay off Anotia Bay for the purpose of taking off the expedition. Prior to its removal on board the stores were selzed and the various members of the expedition arrested.

Capt. Miller's defence is that he was ap-

and the various members of the expedition arrested.

Capt, Miller's defence is that he was approached to sign a charter for Cuba, but on learning the nature of the cargo refused to go further in the matter. He was Captain of the Willie Irving, which four years ago left Kingston with a number of Haytian revolutionists and a large cargo of arms and ammunition on board with the object of overthrowing President Hippolyte's Government in Hayti. Before they left the harbor, however, the patriots quarrelled, became frightened, and threw their war material overboard. For his part in this flasco Capt. Miller was fined \$500, some of the other members of the expedition receiving sentences of two years imprisonment.

CLEVELAND AND CANOVAS.

What Will Spain's Answer Be to the Proponal of the United States !

MADRID, Dec. 2. - Several newspapers say that Premier Canovas must give an answer before Dec. 4 to President Cleveland in reference to the latter's suggestion for bringing about an early settlement of the Cuban conflict. In case the Premier should not accept the President's upon the subject, Mr. Cleveland will be at liberty to act as his Government thinks best

with regard to the Cuban problem. Opinion is divided in the Cabinet as to the course that must be followed. While Senor Canovas seems to be in favor of war until the insurrection has been crushed, the Duke of Tetuan, who is the representative of Gen. Martinez Campos in the Ministry, is inclined to favor negotiations with the United States upon

tinez Campos in the Ministry, is inclined to favor negotiations with the United States upon the basis proposed by Mr. Cloveland. Commenting upon this, El Pais says:

"The idea is not to be tolerated that after Gen. Weyler has triumphantly taken the Spanish flag to the top of the mountains in Pinar dei Rio the Minister of Foreign Affairs may humbly lower it before the United States."

A despatch from Havana says that Gen. Weyler refused to give any details about his plans. "because all will soon be known."

The correspondent of the Heraldo in Havana writes: "Gen. Weyler told me once: 'They do not know here yet how the Spanish make war. They will soon iearn.' Shortly after this he issued his edict ordering the country people in the province of Pinar del Rio to concentrate in the cities. He then went to the field, and so the war after Spanish methods began. What kind of war is it? What is the difference between that which is done now and what was done before? All I know is what the edict said: 'All peasants who do not comply with its provisions shall be considered as insurgents.' The least that Gen. Weyler can now do is to rigorously enforce his decree, and consequently he will have to destroy villages and plantations, and the light from the fires will illuminate the lasting to Macco's hiding place.

"What else? How is Weyler going to punish the insurgents who may be captured unarmed? it not advisable to proclaim it—no matter

"What else? How is Weyler going to punish the insurgents who may be captured unarmed? Is it not advisable to proclaim it—no matter low harsh the form of repression may appear—norder that new rebellions may be prevented? Why shall we not teil the world how the Spanish make war?"

El Pais says that all the money from the insernal loan will be exhausted by February. The Duke of Mandas, Spanish Ambassador to Faris, has been instructed again to take measures against the Cuban propaganda in France. The Marquis of Cerralbo, representative of Don Carlos de Bourbon in Spain, and Deputies Vazquez de Mella, Sanz, and Polo de Psyrolon left Madrid yesterday and will confer with the pretender to the throne of Spain as to the future er to the throne of Spain as to the future conduct of the Carlist party.

SICKLES'S DESIRE FOR CUBA. Wants to Take Admiral Meade and Make

The annual dinner of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. was held at the St. Denis Hotel last night. Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S. N., retired, Commander of the post, presided. At the table nder E. C. Stahl of Nev Jersey, Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Gen. Daniel E. Sickies, ex-Judge George W. Van Hoesen, Post Department Commander Ira M. Hedges, Com

mander Reddy of Alexander Hamilton Post, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

In introducing Gen. Sickles Admiral Meade referred to the present Cuban rebellion, saying that Gen. Sickles's desire was to become Governor of the little island. He spoke with bitter sarcasm of the action of President Cleveland in going duck shooting at the present time of the Cuban trouble. he Cuban trouble.
"But it is easier to shoot ducks than rebels,"

. Sickles's only reference to the Cuban lon came at the end of his speech, when

question came at the end of his speech, when he said:
"All that I ask is to be Governor of Cuba. I want Admiral Meade to go down there with me, and if we don't make those damned Spaniards walk Spanish!" Il miss my guess by a large majority. We will show the Spanish what Americans can do."

NO ACTION ON CUBA.

The Scuate Foreign Relations Committee Adjourned to Meet on Friday,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The Senate Commit. tee on Foreign Relations, with all member but Senators Lodge, Daniel, and Gray, discussed the Cuban question this morning fo one hour and a half, and without taking action of any sort adjourned to meet in special session on Friday morning next. Senators Morgan and Mills advocated the vigorous resolutions introduced by them, but the drift of the discussion showed that possibly a majority of the commit-tee might agree to report a resolution patterned after that of Senator Cameron.

This resolution recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba by the United States or the Republic of Cuba by the United States and declares that this Government should use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring the war between Spain and Cuba to an end. Senator Cameron expects to have his resolution favorably acted upon by the committee on Friday, and if this is done it will be sailed up necessarily after the holiday recess.

called up promptly after the holiday recess. Surprised the Spanish Cavalrymen.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16 .- Members of the crew of the whaleback steamer Sagamore, in port from Daguiri, Cuba, relate an incident which occurred near Santiago de Cuba on Sunday occurred near santiago de Cuda on Sunday, Dec. 6. A number of Spanish cavalrymen were outside the town grazing their horses and cutting grass. A body of insurgents made a dash upon the Spaniards, killed several, and captured all the animals and the arms of their masters. Those who were not killed got into the city safely, and when they returned with assistance the insurgents had escaped.

The Spanish as Usual Say They Won. HAVANA. Dec. 16 .- Col. Lara has had an enment with the combined parties of in surgents under Mayia, Rodriguez, and other surgents under Mayla, Rodriguez, and other leaders, who occupied strong positions in the Oliver Hills near Placetas. The troops made an attack upon the insurgent positions, which were stoutly defended. The fighting lasted three hours, when the insurgents were dislodged and dispersed, leaving twenty-four of their dead upon the field, including five chiefs. The troops had one Captain and twelve privates wounded.

Carpenters in Favor of Cuban Independence. It was announced yesterday by local union 309 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that it has sent resolutions to Congress appealing to it to but an end to the butcheries in Cuba by the Spaniards and to recognize the independence of Cuba. The resolutions declare that the union sympathizes with every revolutionary undertaking which aims to free people from monarchical control.

Newark and Haleigh Back at Key West. KET WEST, Fia., Dec. 16.—The United States cruisers Newark and Raleigh arrived at Key West this morning after an unsuccessful chase after the alleged fillbuster Three Friends.

THE CITIES OF JERSEY. Bease Population in the North an Sparsely Settled Countles in the South. The State census of New Jersey taken in 1885 showed the population of the State at that time to be 1,672,942. Since that time the population has increased about 125,000, and is now in the neighborhood of 1,800,000, or rather less than the population of the city of New York by the Board of Health figures. - Newark has a population now estimated at 215,000; Jersey City has 180,000 people; Paterson, which is to furnish the United States with a Vice-President after March 4, 95,000; Camden, 65,000, and Trenton, the capital, 60,000. These are the five chief cities of New Jersey, and if to them be added Hotoken, famed in romance and pictorial narrative, with a population of 55,000, and Elizabeth, with one of 45,000, a total of 675,000 city population will be given, or nearly 40 per cent, of the total population of the State. It is south Jersey, sparsely populated and containing no larger city than Camden, which deprives New Jersey of what would otherwise be its distinction of being the State having the densest population. The big counties of Southern Jersey represent very little in respect of the number of inhabitants. Burling-

ties of Sonthern Jersey represent very little in respect of the number of inhabitants. Burlington county, for instance, the largest in New Jersey, spreads over 800 square miles. It is nearly as large as the State of Rhode island, but instead of including, as does the latter, a population of nearly 400,000, it contained by the last census only 8,000, translents in Mount Holly included. South of Burlington is Atlantic county, which includes Egg Harbor and Atlantic City. It has an area of 303 square miles (it is larger than New York county, Kings county, and Queens county combined), and yet has a total population of only 28,000, and yet has a total population of only 28,000, and yet has a total population of only 28,000, and yet has an area of 255 square miles, but a total population of only 11,000, whereas one ward of New York city, the Twelfth, has a population in excess of 350,000. Cumberland, covering 305 square miles, with a population of only 45,000, and Salem, covering 340 square miles, with a population of only 25,000, are two other southern Jersey counties which help to deprive the State of what ought to be its prominence among the States of the country.

The total population of such Jersey cities as Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken, does not correctly represent the density of population in these places, for they are connected with suburban towns into which the population of the cities has flowed and which property belongs to such cities even though not included within, the official city lines. New Jersey is, indeed, a State of many contrasts. Large manufacturing cities and primitive rural settlements are both numerous, the former chiefly in the north, and the latter mostly in the south. It is a fact not generally known that the present State of New Jersey, or much of it, was once made over by the grantee, Lord Berkeley, to three trustees for the benefit of creditors. Those trustees were William Penn of honored memory, Nicholas Lucas, and a third with the peculiar name of Gawen Lawrie. They held the State

BROOKLYN PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT actional Spirit High-Mr. Woodruff's

Failure as a Harmonizer. The Republican primaries in Brooklyn tonight are to be held in each of the 629 election district associations and will be for the choice of officers of the associations and of delegates to the ward associations, which will in turn send delegates to the County Committee, the governing body of the organization.

The capture of the County Committee is of course the special aim of the bitterly contendng factions under the lead of County Clerk Jacob Worth and City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, respectively. Lieut-Gov .elect Timothy L. Woodruff has been working hard for several days to harmonize the factions. but vesterday had to give up the job as hopeess. It was reported by a Willis man that Mr.

less. It was reported by a Willis man that Mr. Woodruff had proposed that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt be allowed to name the Chairman of the new committee, and that the proposition was rejected.

Last night the lines were closely drawn on each side, and there was every indication that the primaries would be hotly contested. The battle may be so close that the result will not be positively determined until the organization of the new County Committee, next week. Should the Worth faction win, Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, a member of the Greater NewiYork Commission, will probably be elected Chairman of the committee. Mr. Dutcher is a veteran Republican, but for some time has not been active in politics. Nearly twenty years ago he was one of the Kings county Republican triumvirate, which was known as "The Three Graces," his associates being Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. James Jourdan.

The indications all point to the slaughter of

ourday.

The indications all point to the slaughter of he Willis forces and to another victory for the last element in the organization. For the first ime in several years Mr. Worth has succeeded the control of the c time in several years Mr. Worth has succeeded in naming the regular ticket in his own district in the Nineteenth ward. Hitherto the sikstockings, headed by Mayor Wurster, have been able to hold the district against him. Whatever the result of the primaries may be, there is sure to be a rumpus in the new committee over a resolution which is to be presented endorsing Mr. Choate for the Senatorship.

RIOTS IN HAMBURG.

The Bock Strikers Becoming Unruly --Many Arrested.

Dec. 16.-There have bee riotous disturbances by the striking dock laborers in this city to-day, and a large number of the rioters have been taken into custody. A tavera belonging to the Stevedores' Society was wrecked by the strikers, who emptied all the liquor in the tavern into the street, and they smeared the bedding and furniture of the tav-ern with parafin.

The Strike Committee are discussing a plan for the formation of for the formation of a workingmen's organiza-tion to perform dock work independently of the master stevedores and other middlemen.

Barcelona's Dynamite Throwers,

BARCELONA, Dec. 16 .- The trial by a military ourt of the prisoners charged with being implicated in the throwing of a bomb in a crowded arrect while a religious procession was passing on June 7 last has has been concluded. The sentences will be decided upon in camera and will not be made public, and any person having knowledge of the penaities imposed and divulging them will be most severely punished. These precautions are considered necessary, as it is feared that the publication of the sentences would result in disorderly outbreaks.

Kirkpatrick-Dennistown.

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- Capt. G. M. Kirkpatrick. son of Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was married in St. Peter's thurch in this city this morning to Miss Mamle elenningtown, daughter of the late J. F. Dennis-own, Q. C., of Peterborough, Ontario. The eremony was performed by Canon A. F. Kirk-atrick

Fifteen Women and Girls Killed. MUNICH, Dec. 16 .- An explosion occurred in Cremer's match factory at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, last evening, demolishing the building, killing fifteen women and girls, and seriously injuring seven others.

Armenia Not a Liberal Party Issue. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.-The Executive Council of the National Liberal Federation at a meeting

held in this city to-day rejected a proposal to make the situation in Armenia a Liberal party Demanding Weyler's Recall.

MADRID, Dec. 16 .- El Correo Militar demande that Gea. Weyler be recalled from Cuba and replaced by Gen. Marin, Gen. Macias, now in command of the troops in the Canary Islands, succeeding the Marquis of Ahumada as second

To Contest Gen. Meyer's Cougress Election New Onleans, La., Dec. 16,-Armand Romain, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First Louisiana district, to-day gave official notice of his intention to contest the election of Gen. Adolph Meyer, Democrat, charging gross frauds, wholesale and inten-tional omission from the poil books, by which thousands of voters were disfranchised; the un-fair selection of commissioners and various air selection of commissioners, and various

A Duel with Pool Bulls.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

"The most singular duel I ever witnessed."
said the well-known and penular liar, "was
fought with pool balls. The principals got into
a quarrel over a game of pool; the lie was
passed, and it was decided to settle the matter
right there. No swords or pistols being at hand,
it was concluded to use the ivory balls at ten
paces. It was nearly daylight when the men
took up their positions, both being as tight they
could hardly stand. They threw two sets of pool
balls at each other, broke all the glasses in the
neighborhood, and when the ammunition was
exhausted came off the field without either
having been injured. They would have kept it
us all day had the ammunition not given out
and a man on a fourth story not entered a proteat. Their bill for duelling was about \$200."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

MORE SPANISH SQUIRMING.

EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT THE RE PORTED MURDER OF MACEO.

Weyler and the Rest of Them Floundering

in a Mass of Contradictions-Spanis in Cuba Really Believe That with Ma and Gomez Bend the Conflict Would End, HAVANA, Dec. 16, via Key West.-When it was first known here that the news of the assassination of Gen. Macco had reached the United States in spite of the great care taken to prevent it by the press censor, the Spanish newspapers remained silent. It was considered at the palace impolitic to talk about the subect, and it was hoped the report would soon be forgotten. Now all the newspapers refer to the matter in their editorial columns, and the Diario de la Marina, La Union Constitucional. and La Lucha flatly deny that Maceo was assassinated and attribute his death to the heroism " of Major Cirujeda and his column of 400 men and the cowardice of the 3,000 insurgents who, they say, were led by Macco. The editors of these newspapers have called at the Palace before making their statements, receiving hints for their articles from the Marquis of Ahumada and the Marquis of Palmerola, secretary of the Captain-General of the island.

The origin of the news is attributed by these Spanish editors to the Cuban Junta in New York, which they abuse in the grossess terms. THE SUN and other New York newspapers are called "official organs of the Junta." The Diario de la Marina has a letter from its orrespondent in New York, Senor A. Cuyas, to the effect that the Junta has bought the American press and the prominent men who defend the Cuban cause in America, giving them millions in bonds payable when Cuba shall be free. This infamous calumny was first printed when the meeting of Nov. 27 in Chickering Hall took place, and now is repeated in respect to the assassination of Maceo.

Among the Cubans in Havana there is great ndignation over these insulting charges against the American friends of Cuba, because the Spanish newspapers do not spare any name. The responsibility for the insults rests upon the Spanish Government, for not a single line is published in the Havana press without the previous consent and endorsement on the proofs of the Government censor.

The Spaniards declare that Senators Mills, Morgan, Call, and every other member of the American Senate known as a friend of Cuba is bribed by the Junta of New York. They say with regard to the assassination of Gen. Maceo that the story published in New York was concocted between Seffor Estrada Palma and the Gen. Weyler has received a long despatch

from Minister Dupuy de Lome in which the General is urged to stoutly deny that Maceo was murdered. Señor Dupuy de Lome considers it of the greatest importance to the Spanish cause to efface as soon as possible the indignation produced in the United States by the treacherous

From Madrid also Weyler has received a long despatch which is supposed by some to be from despatch which is supposed by some to be from the Duke of Tetuau and by others from Canovas del Castillo himself. What is positively known is that the despatch related to the death of Maceo, and that Weyler had a private consultation last night with the Marquis of Ahumada. In the opinion of the Spanish pressat Havana, the main proof that Maceo was not assassinated or lured into an ambush by a traitor in his own ranks is the text of the diarry of Francisco Gomez, published in full in Havana, in the part which reads as follows: DECEMBER, 1896.

2d. We explored the trones.
3d. We had no changement at Vejarano, and there I was wounded. In the evening we explored again the

4in, We passed the trocha.
5th, We arrived at the encampment of Lieut. arques.
10th. Joined Cols. B. Acosta and R. Sartorius.
17th. Joined encampment of Brigadier's. Sanc

All this, says La Lucha, proves that Macco had forces enough, those of Acosia, Sartorius, and Sanchez, to meet Major Cirujeda in the engagement at Punta Brava.

The Diario de la Marina remarks that the letter of Francisco Gomez, found on his body, said also that he committed suicide because he would not abandon the body of Gen. Macco. "It is clear, therefore," says the Diario, "that the body of Macco was abandoned by the Cubans, who all fled away except Gomez."

But nothing in these arguments convinces

be lagrant contradictions of cater spanish on-cial reports.

The diary of Gomez proves, if anything, that the report of Dr. Zertucha that Maceo went around the trocha in boats is false, or that if the report is true the diary is false.

The marine authorities, interested in proving that Maceo did not pass from Pinar del Rio to Havana in boats, say that the diary is true. This really aggravates the charge against Ahumada, Weyler, and Zertucha that in order to assassinate Maceo in the province of Havana no resistance was effered to him in crossing the trocha.

with regard to the alleged letter of the son of bodies back, and then found that they had dis-

bodies back, and then found that they had dis-appeared.

But now, to supply evidence that Maceo died in a fair fight, that first report of Cirujeda is con-tradicted. It has been officially accepted that the Cubans were able by their superior num-bers and strength to retake from the column of Cirujeda the bodies of Maceo and the son of Gomez. So we see the open contradictions of the Spanlards, which strongly corroborate the story of Maceo's death as communicated from here to The SUN.

the Spanlards, which strongly corroborate the story of Macco's death as communicated from here to The Sun.

The Spanlards themselves, when talking to one another, do not deny that Macco was ambushed and that Zertucha acted the part of a traitor, and they say that if such means had been used by Gen, Martinez Campos when they were proposed to him the Cuban insurrection would have been put down a year ago.

The uncompromising Spanlards in Cuba firmly believe that the revolution was not started by the discontent against Spain, but that it was an uprising preduced only by the personal prestige among the Cuban people of Maximo Gomez and Macco. So they think that to kni the leaders is to kill the revolution, and for that reason they aimed to slay those leaders in any way, no matter how treacherous and infamous.

Dr. Maximo Zertucha is very much afraid of the attitude assumed by the marine authorities with regard to his story of the passing of the trocha by sea. In the contest hetween Admiral Navarro and Weyler the latter appears to transfer to Zertucha the whole responsibility for the story of the boats.

The Dario de la Marina, notwithstanding its semi-official character, is now being prosecuted by the authorities for having published the text of the diary of the son of Gomez.

SPAIN DENIES IT.

The Report That Macco Was Murdered Is Baseless and Ridiculous,

MADRID, Dec. 16, -The Spanish Government has authorized the publication by the newspapers here of a statement declaring that the rumors that Gen. Maceo was murdered, by

rumors that Gen. Maceo was murdered, by noison or in any other manner, are baseless and ridiculous, and asserting that the insurgent leader was killed in a fortuitous encounter between the insurgents and the Spanish troops under Major Cirujeda.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The Diario de la Marina, in consequence of naving received from its New York correspondent despatches giving accounts of the excitement caused throughout the United States by the stories of the alleged treacherous manner in which Maceo was done to death, prints an energetic protest against the treacterous manner in which Macco was none to death, prints an energetic protest against the circulation of such reports, which it characterizes as gross falsehoods and insults to Spanish chivalry and honor. The Dierio comments in scathing terms upon the action of the American newspaper press in printing "such lies."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- A letter was received here to-day by the Cuban Junta from Francisco Carillo, prominent in the Cuban revolutionary carillo, prominent in the Cuban revolutionary party, deciaring that the general condition of the revolution could not be more satisfactory.

"We can say," he writes, "that the country belongs to us, in the greater part of the island it is ours absolutely, and particularly in the cast, Caraacuey, Remedios, Santus Spirito, Trinidad and Pinardel Rio. In these zones the Spanlards live completely shut up, almost besieged in the exaports and towns of importance, and in the rest of the island they do not command any more territory than the one they tread upon

more territory than the one they tread upon when they are operating."

The letter refers to preparations for the winter compaign on both sides, with the declaration that the insurgents are preparing themselves well for the effort.

Are much in little; always prevent a cold or fever; cure prevent a cold or fever; cure To Care a Cold in One Day all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constitute Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists stipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CONGRESSMAN HITT IN CHICAGO. THE BATTLE SHIP TEXAS.

Mis Aspirations for Senator Palmer's Sc May Have Taken Him There. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Forsign Affairs, arrived in Chicago unexpectedly to-day from Washington. His coming gave rise to rumors regarding Cubs and Congress, but to rumors regarding Cuba and Congress, but Mr. Hitt would only say that as there was nothing of importance to come before Congress for a few days be thought he would return home. He declined to say if his sudden coming during a press of Congressional business was caused by the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee here to morrow and the fact that the Congressman is a candidate for the seat of Senator Palmer. The latter explanation of his presence, however, is generally accepted in political circles.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The total vote cast for Presidential electors at the recent contest was 13,900,000. The popular vote in 1892 was 12,110,000. In 1888 it was 11,-400,000. There was at the recent election a fulle vote in proportion to the population than at any preceding Presidential contest.

This is the city's order for the Charity Department for 1897: Beef 700,000 pounds, mutton 170,000 pounds, venl 2,500 pounds, fish 70,000 pounds, chicken 36,000 pounds, turkey 20,000, nilk 30,000 quarts from and 28,000 condensed.

There is a recurrence of talk among politicians of Federal investigation into the baggage contract at Ellis Island.

The proposed feature of the Greater New York charter which substitutes for the present Board of Aldermen the borough system, whereby the membership of the Board will be decreased and the Aldermanic districts greatly enlarged is not favor received by many persons, who believe that an Alderman is about the last link between the voters of a district and their representative in pub-He office. It is customary in most thickly populated districts in New York for the Alderman to at tend to a number of minor matters for his constituents, which under the borough system would be put entirely beyond the reach of Aldermanic in rvention. However that may be, the objection to the abolition of the present Board of Aldermen is not likely to be the most serious obstacle of the acceptance of the outlined charter.

United States Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, who is about to complete his long Congressional service, has been referred to as the veteran Democrat on what is again the minority side of Congress. Sen ator Voorhees was appointed United States Dis trict Attorney in Indiana by President Buchanan in 1858, and his official labors therefore date back o ante-bellum days. Senator Voorhees entered the House of Representatives in 1861 and took his seat as Senator im 1877. He is, undentably, a Demo cratic veteran in Congressional service, though, of course, he cuts little figure as a veteran when compared with the Hon, Isham Harris of Memphis, who arrived in Congress from Tennessee in 1840 and is there yet, his term not expiring until 1961.

The so-called aliver States, in which very little was expected for the Republican electoral ticket this year, did better for McKinley and Hobart than some of the Southern States, in which the colored vote is considerable. Major McKinley polled votes in Idaho than he did in Mississippi. more in Colorado than he did in Louisiana, and more in Wyoming than he did in South Carolin \
Misaissippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina are the three States in which the number of colored citizens s in excess of the number of white citizens. Carret A. Hobart's majority for Vice-President was 150,000 more than Major McKinley's majority for resident, and the Watson electoral ticket polled 150,000 votes more than either the Palmer or Levring electors. Ten thousand votes were cast at the late Presidential election for the Bentley and Southgate broad-gauge Prohibition ticket, one of the principles of which was woman suffrage. This ticket did best in Indiana.

The leaders of the German organization orig nauy called the German Reform Union have wisely dropped the word "reform" and are now organizin for this year's fight. Their severance from the former State Democracy is complete, and without them the State Democracy, or National Democracy, as it has now come to be called, the title changing each year, is without any popular support whatever in many of the districts, though some men prominent as leaders in Democratic movements in the pas have much confidence in a future for it as a State organization. The German-American Democrats are working hard to effect an organization in all

While the State of New York under the practical operation of the Raines liquor tax law seems likely to have a considerable balance, unused, in the Stateasury on Jan. 1, the State of Iowa, which has long enjoyed the distinction of being well man aged financially, is confronted with a propose detection of the strong and no punishment too severe for the strong and the possible existence of open valves between compartments. Secretary Horson the strong and no punishment too severe for the such that the such the such that the form of the bond soutstands. The form of the strong and no punishment ton the such that the form of the strong and no punishment too seve aged financially, is confronted with a probable def-Gomez, it does not say that the Collans abandoned the body of Maceo in a fight. Major Cirujeda's first report was that he retired to Punta Brava without knowing that his forces killed Maceo, but that after examining the papers and articles found by his soldlers on the bodies he returned to the field to bring the has not matured. The other States practically without debt at that time were Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Nebraska. Virginia owed nearly \$35,000,000, Louisiana \$16,000,000, Fennessee \$20,000,000, Arkansas \$5,000,000, and Alabama \$12,000,000. Though the population of lilinois is very much larger than the population of Indiana, and though territorially it is 50 per cent. larger, lilinois, with many needful expenses, has scarcely any State debt, whereas Indiana owes sum than any of the States of the North -nearly \$9,000,000.

Long Island City will celebrate on May 6 its wenty-sixth anniversary as an incorporated city. It was established as a village in 1839, and has supplied the courts of New York with more sensational litigation than any other city in the State It was the only New York city at the recent election which was carried by Bryan.

The controversy between the advocates and opponents of civil service is not likely to be carried on very vigorously so far as it relates to Federal offices, for there are now only 781 of these, ex clusive of the chiof Presidential appointments, not cluded in the list. An effort is to be made by the Republican opponents of civil service this year to secure the adoption of a regulation by the Legislature doing away with some of the "auto-matio" tests. But labor in this direction is, to a great extent, stalled by the civil service provision of the State Constitution, which the Legislature has no power to interfere with.

There were nearly 5,000 Prohibition votes cast in Kentucky at the recent election. The New England States have become, as the returns show, the best recruiting ground for the Socialists. They polled 2,114 votes in Massachusetts, 1,223 in Connecticut, and 558 in Rhode Island.

In the present House of Representatives, according to the classification of the Clerk, there are 12 Populists, 15 Fusionists, and S Silverites, a total of 80 representatives of organizations supporting Bryan at the recent election, against 124 straight Democrats, as they are called. The straight Democratic vote, so called, at the recent election was about 6,000,000, and the outside organizations polled collectively about one-twelfth as many, though they have one-fifth of the representation in Congress

The reduction in the number of election districts in town next year will further decrease the expenses of the city for election purposes, and, moreover, will have the effect of estailing additional labor upon the election district workers of the two parties in town. At present the average number of voters in a city election district is about 250, but in next year's contest it is to be raised to 400, and a thorough canvass of an election district having 400 voters, which is equivalent to about 2.500 inhabitants, is not a task to be underrated. There are many counties in the United States which have less than 2,500 population, and in some portions of New York the cauvass of such large districts will entail the employment of an assistant or deputy captain. The rumber of election districts is to be cut down from 1,892 to about 800, Wakefield included.

SCHANTON, Pa., Dec. 16. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Watres this morning said that he had with-drawn as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed the present incumbert, Mr. Cameron, in deference to Philadelphia's claims to the office. He intimated, however, that unless the election of a Philadelphian to the office could be accomplished without a serious disruption in the ranks of the Republicans of that city, he would reconsider his action and again enter the lists.

ADVERSE CRITICISMS ANSWERED BY SECRETARY HERBERT.

Charles Cramp Defends the Vessel, and Says That Criticisms of Our Ships Have Been Damaging to American Ship Builders Seeking Foreign Contracts. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-The Navy Departnent issued an official statement this morning to demonstrate that the battle ship Texas, instead of being in any degree a failure, ranks with the finest warships in the world, and is not surpassed by any American naval vessel. The occasion for this announcement is Secretary Herbert's approval of a Court of Inquiry record, which found no one responsible for the unfortunate foundering of the vessel recently at the New York Navy Yard. Secretary Herbert's statement is as follows:

"In giving out the action of the department findings of the recent Court of Inquiry, as to the accident which resulted in the sinking of the Texas at the Navy Yard, New York, I have concluded to depart from my usual cus tom, and make a general statement about this ship. Of course the public knows that the accident about which this Court of Inquiry was held could not have occurred at sea, that it hap pened because a part of an injection pipe had been taken out for repairs, and that the ship was promptly raised without having suffered any material damage. So many criticisms of this vessel have been made that the public, or a part of it at least, may be disposed to regard der as valueless.

The Texas was laid down by Mr. Whitney. a board of eminent naval officers awarded to a prominent English designer, Mr. John, the prize that had been offered by the department for the best plans of a battle ship of given dimensions. At that time, and for some years afterward, the Navy Department, through the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering, was expending considerable money annually in the procurement of draw-ings, plans, &c., from abroad; we were availing ourselves of the experience of foreign na-

"Considerable objection was made by some of the officers of the department to the building of a ship on the plans of the Texas, and the quesion was before more than one board during the administration of Secretary Whitney, and afterward during the administration of Secretary Tracy. The plans having been again brought n question, were submitted to other boards, and they were again and again approved, and so the construction of the ship proceeded at the Norfolk Navy Yard until, during this adminisration, she was completed and sent to sea.

"There have been several accidents to the ship since she was commissioned. Different parts of her machinery have from time to time developed defects, and it at one time became apparent that her bottom needed stiffening. She was sent to the Navy Yard at Norfolk and her ottom was stiffened, and her defects have, it is believed, speaking generally, all been remedied, except those relating to her turret and the system of water-tight compartments developed by the recent flooding of the vessel, as shown by the finding of the Court of Inquiry given out herewith. The department has given orders that these deficiencies be completely remedied, which can and will be done in a few weeks at the New York Navy Yard, and at comparatively small cost.

"It would, of course, be very desirable if all our ships, when first completed, could be turned over to the Government by contractors and by navy yards in absolutely perfect condition, but this has never yet been done, either in our own or any other navy. A modern war vessel is an aggregation of complicated machines, and no expert expects a ship to be at its best until it been shaken down by a cruise of months and tried thoroughly in all its parts. "It is believed that we have made fewer than

any nation, and certainly less costly mistakes than most others in the building of a modern navy, yet there were two of our ships, the Castine and the Machias, that had to be cut in two and lengthened. There were three others, the Detroit, the Montgomery, and the Marblehead. in which it was found essential to make far more fundamental changes than have ever been found necessary in the Texas, and yet the latter ship, probably because the question of her avail-ability as a naval war vessel was mouted in the navy from the very inception of the ship, has been subject to an unusual amount of harsh criticism. criticism.
"It is sometimes stated that there are naval

leers who are stealthily and surreptitiously ling, through the press, to have the public andema a vessil of the United States navy. If is were true there would be no condemnation

who has been in command of her declares that she is the stiflest, most easily managed and entirely seaworthy ship in the service. Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the Indiana, holds the same opinion. He says that whon the fleet, on the 12th of October, was on its way to New York, in a hurricane, in the worst sea he had ever encountered, the Texas showed that she was the most seaworthy ship in the fleet. The Indiana was just shead of the Texas and just behind the Maine, which is the rival ship of the Texas, she having been built upon the plans of the latter altered in the department. The Texas rolled only five degrees, while both the Maine and indiana were rolling very much more. Capt. Evans says the Texas all the time was a perfect gun platform, and he was in a fair position to judge of the relative merits of the different ships. In that fleet were, at that time, the New York, the Indiana, the Columbia, the Raleigh, the Texas, the Montgomery, and the Maine, representing all the different classes of ships, above runloats, now in the navy of the United States, and Capt. Evans says that the Texas, in her seaworthy qualities, was far superior to them all. Admiral Bonce corroborates this statement.

"This contraversy about the Texas has brought out, naturally, from among the naval officers who are acquainted with the ship some very stout defenders, among others Admiral Brown, which it appears from an interview with him were misunderstood by reporters, have called forth the following letter from Mr. Charles H. Cramp, by whose permission I give it to the public:

"This Robots of the Persen of the New Wesh.

it to the public:
"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1896.
"To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, Wash "'DEAR SIR: The New York and Washington "'Dean Shi: The New York and Washington papers have recently printed some extraordinary statements concerning the Texas attributed to Admiral Brown. At first I gave them little attention, but they were iterated and reiterated and elaborated from day to day, without discialiner from the Admiral until they assumed a statue of cumulative evidence to the effect that if the Admiral was not responsible for them his feilure to disayow them became tantamount to responsibility. The substance of these statements is that the troubles of the Texas are not due to any defect in the ship, but to a conspiracy among private shipbuilders to discredit shid defining her became she was built in a may yard. While the rank absurdity of such a statement. fame her because she was built in a may yard. While the rank absurdity of such a statement might at first glance seem sufficient for its own refutation, yet the bigh rank of its alleged and thus far not disputed source compels attention. "Now, on my own part, I know that histead of "conspiring" to defame the Texas, I have always defended her to an extent that has made me obnoxious to many officers in the navy who were bitterly opposed to the adoption of Mr. John's scheme. When the plans were under consideration, Secretary Whitney, independently of the Board, invited the judgment of others, including myself, and I examined the drawings and specifications carefully. My verdict was that the plans were good, symmetrical, and practicable. They might not be absolutely the cest possible, but they were by odds the best submitted in that competition.

the best possible, but they were by outs the best submitted in that competition.

"The scantlings were light, but their lightness was symmetrical, and as a whole ber hult construction involved the best mechanical distribution of minimum weight that i had ever seen. The practice abroad at that time was to reduce scantlings to the lowest limit of weight. The steel era was new, and many designers

The leading water in sales; in competition received the BIGHEST and ONLY award at the World's Fair for PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL POWER.

Endorsed and prescribed by thousands of leading SCABLET, TYPHOID, AND MALARIAL FEVERS. Absorbs and removes the poisons that produce the dangerous after effects. H. BICKER & SONS, S Park Pt., N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Dainty Christmas Cifts. Tea Tables from \$4.00 Up. | she contested guitt. Her journed until to-morrow.

thought that because steel had more tensile strength than from thickness could be proportionately reduced and equivalent rigidity and strength still maintaines. This led to extraorionately reduced and equivalent rigidity and strength still maintaines. This led to extraorionary demands of armor and armament on small displacements, and the Texas and other ships designed at that time reachest the climax of this tendency, which had been approved and adopted by our naval authorities in certain ships of that date. Such was my opinion of the plans of the Texas then, and I have never seen any reason to alter it.

"Returning now to the alleged "conspiracy" against navy yards, I state emphatically that I have never handled the subject of navyyard methods, except in public hearings before committees and once in the Washington Post, making no secret of my responsibility for the publication. In this I did not attack the quality of work done in navy yards, but wroduced a report which has been made by the Navy Department for the House Committee on Appropriations showing that on the basis of my bilds to build the Raieigh and Cincinnati I would have built three such ships for what those two cost in the navy yards, and I did this to meet and overthrow a combination—I will not say "conspiracy"—between the New York, Norfolk, and Mare island navy yards against the contract system. At the same time I admitted this high cost was due to the necessary red tapeand military methods inseparable from any and all attempts of the Government to operate as a manufacturer.

"Apart from and beyond the foregoing considerations I have always and most stremously deprecated public criticism and discussion of such matters, for the reason that they are used abroad to handicap our industries in competition for foreign work. For example, Li Hung Ching asked me "Whiy do the South American republics go to England for their ships?" and I learned that he was prompted to this Inquiry by the Chinese Government in consequence of the fact that both the British

public, because it is policy to prevent ill-judged or misconceived criticism of such affairs. This policy is sound, because whatever may be the faults or defects they certainly cannot be made good by printers ink, a conviction which I am sure you share with me.

'In conclusion I remark that while I have long decrecated this tendency without saying much about it. I have been provoked to this somewhat emphatic protest by the fact that Admiral Brown, as quoted, seems to have reached the climax of mistake and mischief. Very respectfully. Charles H. Champ.'

'I call particular attention to what Mr. Cramp says about the plans of the Texas. The very remarkable qualities, as a seagoing vessel, she has demonstrated certainly vindicate his judgment. I do not mean to assert that the Texas is a model ship. She was laid down ten years ago. Many limprovements have been made since that time in turret and watertight bulkhead systems and also in the distribution of hatteries. What I do mean to eay is that the Texas will prove herself to be a valuable naval vessel. As to any controversy between Admiral Brown and the ship yards, I have directed him not to talk for publication hereafter in relation to the Texas, and it is my earnest desire that all naval officers shall pursue a similar course.

"I especially desire to call attention to what

"I especially desire to call attention to what Mr. Cramp says in his letter about the effect in "I especially desire to call attention to what Mr. Cramp says in his letter about the effect in foreign countries of the very frequent criticism upon American ships by a portion of the American press. I have direct information from sources other than Mr. Cramp's letter which bears out his statements. Both China and Japan are building navies. Our shibuilders naturally desire the custom of these two countries. I am credibly informed that certain shipbuilders of other countries, who were competing last string with American shipbuilders for contracts with the Japanese Government, had collected a large number of very sharp criticisms of American ships and put them all in array before the Japanese authorities for the purpose of showing that we do not know how to build ships in this country.

"The press of the country has been generally loyal to the navy, and has been largely instrumental in its successful shipbuilding and development; its services in this direction cannot be too heartily acknowledged. I submit Mr. Cramp's letter, however, for the purpose of pointing out to some of our newspaper friends the unintentional injuries to American interests that are liable to result from enlarging upon minor mistakes that may have been committed, even though at other times full credit be given for the great and substantial successes that have been attained.

"As to the mistakes of rival nations they can

been attained.

"As to the mistakes of rival nations they can

"As to the mistakes of rival nations they can as a rule only be learned through strictly professional channels. So that our shipbuliders, when going abroad for custom, are at a disadvantage when confronted by esticisms which certainly never were written with the thought that they would be used for any such purpose. I am sure that those who conduct and control our press will agree with me that American shipbuliders rave no superiors.
"In making this statement let me say that I

shipbuilders rave no superiors.

"In making this statement let me say that I do not intend to be drawn into a controversy about the Texas. I only wish to put the public in pessession of the most important facts about this ship, and I certainly do not deny the right or duty of the press to criticise naval methods. The department has sometimes even had its attention profitably directed to points in naval administration that might otherwise, in the routine of business, have escaped attention, and whether it adopts them or not, it always welcomes suggestions which are meant to be, as most of them are, in the interests of the navy."

While the court of inquiry, which investigated the sinking of the Texas on Nov. 9, attached no bilane to any one for the accident, which it found due to a defective casting in a vaive yoke, and the possible existence of open vaives between compartment. Secretary Horbert on the recommendation of

The Army Appropriation Bill Discussed in

the House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-The House to-day devoted nearly all of a four-hour session to the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the A great portion of the time was spent in discussing a ruling of the Chairman of the committee (Mr. Hopkins of Illinois) that an amendment to cut off the Hot Springs Hospital, as recommended by the Surgeon-General and Secretary of War, was out of order, being a change of existing law. The discussion was quite interesting. Messrs, Dingley (Rep., Me.), Bailey (Dem., Tex.), Little (Dem., Ark.), Grow. (Rep., Pa.), Hull (Rep., Iowa), Lacey (Rep., Iowa), Cannon (Rep., III.), and others participating. The question was important, as affecting the power of the House under the rule to limit, the power of the House under the rule to limit, restrict, or define the expenditure of money carried by an appropriation bill.

On one point the committee—69 to 53—sustained the Chairman, but later refused to sustain him 57 to 84—and the amendment cutting out the hospital was agreed to. When the bill was reported to the House Mr. Little made the point of no quorum on the vote adopting the amendment, and, none appearing on the count by the Speaker, the House adjourned until tomorrow. orrow. In the morning hour Mr. Palley (Dem., Tex., bed enanimous consent for consideration of r

In the morning hour Air, Falley (Dem., Tex.) asked unantimous consent for consideration of a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the construction of the nattle ship Texas, but it was referred to the committee without action. Reference to Frauds in the Roll.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill do not propose that it shall slumber indefinitely upon the House calendar. A petition addressed to the Speaker, asking that a day be set aside for its consideration, was circulated to-day by Mr. Doolittle of Washington. At 4 o'clock it had received the signatures of more than two hundred Republicans and fifty Democratic members of the House. Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the sub-committee that drafted the measure, predicts that if it is called up it will have a practically unanimous vote in its favor.

\$2,300,000 for the Agricultural Depart-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The House Committee on Agriculture to-day completed the Agri cultural Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. The measure will carry an appropriation of about \$2,300,000, about the same as for the current year. No appropriation for seeds to be distributed by members of Congress was asked for by the Secretary, but the committee inserted this item, as has been the case before. The bill contains no new legislation.

American Bimetallie Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-The Executive Committee of the American Bimetallic Union met here to-day, but Mr. Bryan was not with them, as expected. Mr. Warner, the President, and Mr. Grant of Colorado said there was no par-ticular necessity for Mr. Bryan's presence, and that they would not know definitely for several days whether he would be here or not.

Shoplifter Said to Be Insanc. The young meman who was arrested for shop-

lifting in Henri's dry goods store on Tuesday evening proves to be Lillan C. Hazelton, whose father was killed in June at Sixty-fifth street ins avenue by being knocked from by a cable car. She is said to have a by unbalanced since the accident, ce is a performer in a music hall, a need in Jefferson Market yesterday and guilt. Her examination was adBeginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.

Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

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VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Plans to Unite the Republicans and Form a Condition with the Gold Democrats. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-There will be an important meeting of the Republican State Comnittee of Virginia at Norfolk to-morrow, and he action there taken will have a far-reaching effect upon the future politics of the State. Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, now the Chairman of the committee, is, it is said, willing to resign the Chairmanship and withdraw entirely from active participation in politics if it will promote the interests of the party, and he is expected to take some such action at to-morrow's meeting. when he will be succeeded by Gen. James A. Walker, Park Agnew, or some other man who s satisfactory to both factions.

Another important matter to come before the committee is the proposed coalition with the sound-money Democrats of the State, under which the Republicans are to give a solid support to their candidates for the Legislature and the sound-money Democrats will give their support to the Republican candidates for Congress. In case they secure the Legislature they piedge themselves to pass a new Election law that will enable negro Republicans throughout the State to exercise their right of suffrage. One of the results of such a combination in case the sound-money Democrats capture the Legislature will be the election of a representative of that faction to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Daniel, whose term expires two years hence. sound-money Democrats of the State, under

ceed Mr. Daniel, whose term expires two years hence.

The Republicans are convinced by the result of the election in November that they can never secure a fair vote and an honest count in Virginia until the present election law is repealed, but the prejudice against negres domination is so strong that even the sound-money Democrats are not willing to support a negro Republican for the Legislature. The color line is drawn only on local issues, however, and there would be no objection to supporting a colored man for Congress if he could secure a nomination. In Virginia, which is doubtful. The Republican leaders are anxious to conclude the combination, with the expectation that it will cause a permanent division in the Democratic ranks.

There are, however, a number of Republicans

ranks.

There are, however, a number of Republicans in the State who will oppose any measure that is likely to increase competition for the Federal offices under the next administration. There are at present not half enough offices to go around, and a reorganization and enlargement of the party by coalition with sound-money Democrats would scriously damage their prospects of obtaining appointments in the future. Therefore they will try and prevent a combine, Ex-Representative Bowdon of Norfolk is understood to have brought from Canton the views of the President-elect on this subject, and he is strongly in favor of the plan proposed.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE NAVY.

\$1,000,000 Required to Get the Ships at the Navy Yards Ready for Sea. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-A deficiency of \$1,000,000 exists in the amount estimated for

the naval establishment during the present fiscal year. Practically all of the money available for the service on July 1 last has been expended in preparing the navy for a threatened emergency growing out of foreign complications, and already the construction bureau has asked for \$500,000 to enable it to keep ships in asked for \$500,000 to enable it to keep ships in repair until the next annual bill is passed. The steam engineering bureau ask for \$250,000 and the equipment and other bureaus are also short of money. It was stated at the department today that there would be no cessation of work, and that until every ship at the New York yard is ready for a cruise the force would be kept working full hours and no discharges made.

and that until every ship at the New York yard is reany for a cruise the force would be kent working full hours and no discharges made.

The records show that for the past three months the navy has had employed at the New York yard 2,000 men, resriv all of whom have been engaged in getting ships of Admiral Brown, at Norfolk, has employed 1,700 men on work there, and the commandant of the Mare Island yard has earlied the same number on his nay rolls. While work after Jan. I will be lighter, the department expects to retain the present force at all yards if the money holds out, and if it is necessary to lay off some men they will be recalled to service immediately when the annual bill passes Congress.

In the recent lively preparations the necessity of keeping the navy yards at all times up to their full working power has been impressed upon the officials, who realize for the first time that it is a difficult task to get a great fleet on a war footing. The navy has also discovered that the annual sums authorized for repairing ships and keeping them in commission is far short of that required, and that hereafter the estimates must be on a more liberal scale if the fleets are to be maintained on a war basis, as they have been since the early autumn.

Secretary Herbert will ask that the deficiency in the navy be covered at once, so that there shall be no delay in commissioning ships at Mare Island and in retting to sea those now under repair at New York.

The destination of the fleet this winter remains yet in doubt. The flagship New York is under orders to leave New York early next week for Hampton Roads, and the other ships of the squadron not now there are to follow immediately after.

PENSION BILL PASSED. Senator Gallinger Criticises the President's

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. The Pension bill, appropriating \$140,000,000, passed the Senate today after a statement by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, who said he desired to make some observation touching the matter of pension frauds. He said he had been very much surprised, in listening to the reading of the President's message, that that high official had not yet disabused his mind of the idea that pensioners were men of rescally tendencies. He read some extracts from the President's message and from newspaper criticism of them, and said that in his opinion these continued attacks of the Executive of the pensioners of the Government and the President's continued assertion that the roli of pensioners was not a roll of honor should cease. He was sure that Constress would never endorse such sentiments as he had read from the President message, but would grant to the men who had fought for the Government all that the Government had solemnly pledged to them. who said he desired to make some observation

Military Display at the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. According to every silication the military display at the inauguration of McKinley and Hobart on March 4 will be very imposing. Among the military organi-yations expected are the Twenty-second Regi-ment of New York, the Seventy-first of New York, the Pennsylvania National Guard in its entirety, and all of the New Jersey and Ohio militiamen.

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Colds. The Australian " Dry-Air " treatment. \$1.00, at all druggists.